

# SPORTS

## Yurchenko and Bilozherchev— CARRY OFF 'MOSCOW NEWS' GYMNASTICS PRIZES

(Continued from page 1)

Regrettably, the USSR dominated both the male and female all-around events. Bilozherchev was the top male all-arounder with 57.9 points, followed by Sieran Matsukiv (57.5) and Vladimir Artyukov (57.15). Yurchenko won the women's top award with 49.7 points (the highest total in the tournament's history). Allina Stishova came second with 48.55 and Olga Kostianova third with 48.15 points.

Natalya Yurchenko won her second successive title. Of course, the participants displayed various degrees of mastery and were in varying shape.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic made a good showing, as Choi Sen Si came fourth in the women's all-around event while Yi Chae Hye came fifth in the men's Korea is

among the countries showing a vast improvement in technique. China failed to field her top gymnast, but nevertheless managed to provide a fairly good idea of the great advances she has made. There is no doubt that China now ranks with the world gymnastics grands, especially in men's gymnastics. For various reasons Japan made a poorer-than-normal showing, since it fielded aspiring gymnasts in need of experience. Romania held its own, the United States only entered female competitors who shared ninth position between them in the all-around event and competed in several finals. India, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, the GDR and several other nations featured quite a few budding promising talents. This will be a busy season for gymnasts, with the European and world championships, various international tournaments and, of course, the



Natalya Yurchenko (USSR).



Dmitry Bilozherchev (USSR).

## WILL TRADITION BE CARRIED ON?

We, gymnasts have a saying—as you do at the "Moscow News" competition so you will continue through the season, noted Dmitry Bilozherchev. In 1981 Yuri Korolyov won this

competition and later the world championship. After winning the competition last year I went on to take the world cup several months later, said Natalya Yurchenko. Now I am priming for the Euro-

penn and world championships and I hope this tradition will continue.

Of the foreign female competitors I liked the Romanian, GDR and Chinese gymnasts.

## VISITORS' HOPES JUSTIFIED

Gary Anderson, American women's team coach:

My charges Caloro and Keneshiro are very young and I am glad they have made the top ten. Regrettably our leaders, now priming for the USSR-USA encounter to be held this April in Los Angeles, failed to compete in Moscow. Indoubtedly, Keneshiro will be competing for a place on the Olympic team.

Significantly, the Soviet Gymnastics Federation doesn't just look after its own interests, but helps popularize gymnastics worldwide. This competition is an indication of this as are the exhibition performances given by Soviet female gymnasts in our country, which gave a tre-

mondous boost to the sport's popularity.

Bella Octavio, Romanian Olympic team coach: It is now a sure guess that the Romanian, Soviet, GDR and Bulgarian female gymnasts will provide most competition at the European championships, and that China and the United States will have to be reckoned with at the world championship.

In Sianwu, head of the Chinese delegation: Our sportswomen have made a fairly good showing, and we are gratified that Yang Youshan, the fourth top all-arounder, was the only foreigner to win two individual gold awards. He prepared a one-arm three-circle handstand, especially for the competition which was duly appreciated by the judges.

Lack of experience and great emotional state did not allow our female gymnasts to display their skills to best advantage. Masah Maryama, Japanese delegation head:

Your organization was good, did, especially in view of a record number of countries which took part.

Only 14 or 15 nations actually compete for the Chong Shimbun Cup and it is big for our minds how you cope with all the problems.

Stefan Mekdu, French competitor:

We saw many interesting innovations here—just look at Bilozherchev's ease of movement and balanced swing of the pommel horse. This is a fine schooling for me as well as for most of the other participants.

Covering the competition were: MNI special correspondents: Alexander BISHENKO, Yevgeny LARIN, and Konstantin RAZIN. Photos by Boris KAUFMAN and Andrei KNYAZEV.



ta the photos: Mary Lyoe (Canada).



Yang Youshan on the bar (China).

D. D. Chodit (India) on the rings.

**ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD**

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

**ICELAND**

- Bokabud Mels og Menningar Lagsgafl, 18 Reykjavik

**INDIA**

- National Book Agency, 2 Surya Sen St., Calcutta-700012
- Punjab Book Centre, S.C.O. 1126-27, Sector 31-B, Chandigarh-22

**ITALY**

- Libreria Italia-USSR, 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00185 Roma
- Libreria Italia-USSR, Via Edilio Reggelo, 1-10, 16124 Genova
- Associazione Italia-USSR, Sezione di Milano, Via Dogana, 4, 20123 Milano
- Libreria Internazionale, Rizzoli, Galleria Colonna, Largo Chigi, 00187 Roma

**MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

- Bjuro Pechin, ul. Lenina, 41 Ulan Bator
- All past offices in the country

For all questions involving non-regularity of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

**DEAR READERS:** In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V.O. Mashutina-Rodnyaya Kniha. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm for agency handling subscriptions for Soviet periodicals to subscribers.

**MN INFORMATION**

44 Abid Shopping Centre Lane (Ching Ali) Hyderabad-500001

**ITALY**

- Libreria Italia-USSR, 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00185 Roma
- Libreria Italia-USSR, Via Edilio Reggelo, 1-10, 16124 Genova
- Associazione Italia-USSR, Sezione di Milano, Via Dogana, 4, 20123 Milano
- Libreria Internazionale, Rizzoli, Galleria Colonna, Largo Chigi, 00187 Roma

**MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

- Bjuro Pechin, ul. Lenina, 41 Ulan Bator
- All past offices in the country

For all questions involving non-regularity of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

**DEAR READERS:** In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V.O. Mashutina-Rodnyaya Kniha. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm for agency handling subscriptions for Soviet periodicals to subscribers.

**MN INFORMATION**

44 Abid Shopping Centre Lane (Ching Ali) Hyderabad-500001

**ITALY**

- Libreria Italia-USSR, 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00185 Roma
- Libreria Italia-USSR, Via Edilio Reggelo, 1-10, 16124 Genova
- Associazione Italia-USSR, Sezione di Milano, Via Dogana, 4, 20123 Milano
- Libreria Internazionale, Rizzoli, Galleria Colonna, Largo Chigi, 00187 Roma

**MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

- Bjuro Pechin, ul. Lenina, 41 Ulan Bator
- All past offices in the country

For all questions involving non-regularity of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

**DEAR READERS:** In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V.O. Mashutina-Rodnyaya Kniha. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm for agency handling subscriptions for Soviet periodicals to subscribers.

No. 26 (441), APRIL 2-4, 1983

Price 5 kopeks

## Boris PONOMARYOV: We are against contemplating the stockpiling of nuclear bombs as a way to peace

"The Soviet philosophy of peace reposes on great ideals and values that have come down to us from the great humanists of the past and have been naturally assimilated by Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet policy of peace is a thoroughly realistic one."

This was stated by Boris PONOMARYOV, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who presented a report "Nuclear Weapons: Guidelines for Action" at a celebration meeting in Moscow, devoted to the 105th anniversary of the birth and the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

Boris Ponomarev stressed, among other things: "The American administration is shouting from all rooftops that the US military build-up is serving the cause of peace."

In actual fact, this betrays the ambition to break the military-strategic parity, secure military superiority over the USSR and rob it of an ability to deliver a retaliatory strike in the event of nuclear aggression.

This reckless course is based on bellicose, imperialist anti-communism. Hatred of socialism and blatant obscenity are the only explanation for the absurd allegations that the founders of Marxism-Leninism "dismiss morality" since they approach it from the class positions. On the contrary, it is exactly their class position which expresses the interests of the working people, of the vast majority of our planet's population, that enables the Communists to keep consistently upholding the common human moral values.

The vital interests of our Motherland and of the socialist community and the need to protect the gains of socialism force us to be well armed and to have a mighty defence.

But we have always been and will be against contemplating the stockpiling of nuclear bombs and missiles as a way to peace. No, it is only the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons and of the first-nuclear-strike doctrine, and the termination of the arms race that serve the cause of peace.

The ideas of universal peace and of preventing thermonuclear war was taking hold of the growing numbers of people. The anti-war and anti-missile movement has assumed a tremendous scale and an unprecedentedly offensive character. Dozens of millions of people have joined this movement in Western Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan. Today all of them are united by the common desire to uphold the main right of every nation and every individual—the right to live.

Ours is the time when the danger of world war and the forces capable of preventing it are growing alarmingly. The CPSU makes account of this in its foreign policy and in its ideological struggle waged in the international arena. It will continue to expose the designs of imperialism and its tactics, and to show, in words and deeds, that the Soviet Union proceeds from the impermissibility of nuclear war. We are against a conflict of ideas to become confrontation between states. There is no, nor can there be a reasonable foundation for relations between states with different social systems but peaceful coexistence.



People in Nicaragua are ready to tell any incursions by the counter-revolutionaries backed and armed by the United States. Thousands of workers, peasants and students enlist in the Sandinista popular militia to fight the interventionists. Our photo shows one such militia unit.

Telephone UPI TASS

## CRIMINAL PLOTTING AGAINST SYRIA MUST BE STOPPED

The Soviet government stressed this in a statement which, among other things, says the Israel is making disguised military preparations for a predatory attack against Syria.

No one will ever believe that there is any threat to the security of Israel. It is Israel itself that has become a constant source of military danger in the Middle East, threatening the neighbouring Arab states with armed invasion.

The reason for the next attack being planned against Syria is that Syria is the main obstacle to the implementation of Tel Aviv's predatory doctrine. It has been Tel Aviv's intention for a long time to break Syria and make her give up its op-

position to the imperialist and Zionist plotting, and there are others wishing the same.

When the Israeli military crosses Arab soil with sword and fire, everyone knows that this sword was put into their hands by Washington. The strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv has cost the Arab peoples uncounted lives and severe setbacks.

Washington's unconditional support of Israel's claim is the cause of many problems: the defiant stubbornness with which Israel is trying to get its "reward" for its continuing aggression, that trying to make the Arabs put up with the con-

(Continued on page 2)

## Soviet Friendship Societies: following the Helsinki Accords

The fulfilment of the provisions of the Final Act signed at Helsinki is the main guiding line for our activities, Zinaida Kruglova, President of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies stressed at a press conference in Moscow.

The creation of an atmosphere of trust, the development of friendship and cooperation with foreign countries and the expansion of cultural ties, she noted, leads to mutual understanding among nations and, consequently, solves the cause of peace.

The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Friendship set up 25



years ago now incorporates 80 Soviet associations and societies of friendship which maintain links with more than nine thousand organizations and activists from 140 countries.

Participation in peace marches, the organization of bilateral and multilateral "round-table" discussions on different international issues, the exchange of exhibitions, of theatre companies and tourist groups, the collection of signatures under anti-war appeals, plus help to the developing countries in training national cadres — such are the main activities of our Union at the present time.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### Reagan's Initiative: 'a propaganda ploy'

It is in order to mislead the public that President Reagan has come out with his "new initiative" concerning medium-range nuclear weapons, writes PRAYDIA's correspondent in New York, describing the "initiative" as a propaganda ploy. Compared with his previous "zero option", President Reagan has proposed nothing qualitatively new. The "zero option" which amounted to one-sided disarmament by the Soviet Union, was designed to win the Geneva talks so as to make it possible for the Amer-

(Continued on page 2)

## Spring comes to Moscow

Photos by Andrei Knyazev





## (Continued from page 1)

threatened with being hitched to the US Israeli bandwagon.

# LABOUR ELECTION MANIFESTO

and the intention of liquidating of existing bases. Immediate measures to freeze the manufacture, deployment, and testing of nuclear weapons, as well as an agreement on a universal and complete nuclear test ban are likewise promised.

Kabul. The supreme clergy council and the main department for Islamic religion affairs of Afghanistan have strongly denounced the criminal policy of the USA towards democratic Afghanistan.

Alghan counter-revolutionaries. We deem it the duty of our conscience, they stressed, to speak out against such a course, which is hostile to the interests of the Afghan people. The statement urges all Moslems in Afghanistan to rebuff Washington's designs and support the drive by the country's party and government to build a new society.

## VIEWPOINT

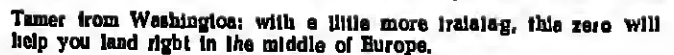
## Edgar CHEPOROV



tend to wage "limited" nuclear warfare on someone else's territory and are out to "win and survive" in a global nuclear conflict.

ican leaders, they reflect the fact that they cannot conceive of a world free of nuclear weapons. Advertising the Reagan concept, US Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger stressed he would have no objection whatever to the Soviet Union's possession of a similar defense system. Such a Russian reply, he charged, would result in the balance of power sorely needed by the two powers. But in point of fact there is nothing Washington wishes for, or otherwise it would not be seeking to disrupt the existing balance of power and the SALT-2 treaty, containing the nuclear arms race, would long have taken effect.

in assessing Washington's new nuclear projects the world public notes that their implementation would erode the very foundation of the United States-USSR arms control talks—a most timely and justified warning. Moscow believes that strategic



*Drawing by Konstantin Rybolov*

(Continued from page 11)

## Mass protests against Israeli occupation

The Wafa Palestine news agency reports that despite the curfew, the inhabitants of Khilafat, a village near the town of Kafr Qaza, in Khail and the surrounding area, have been on strike. Shops, schools and other public facilities are closed and transport has come to a halt.

The Palestine Arabs in the Al-Jalzem camp on the West Bank of the Jordan live in bearable conditions. For the

# SOUTH AFRICA A CLAMP-DOWN ON DISSENT

In this way, the Zaire regime intends to ride the wave of anti-apartheid discontent which is sweeping the whole of southern Africa. Last year, a number of representative forums were held in the country, condemning the government policy based on perpetual racial discrimination as well as its escalation of oppression against neighbouring independent states.

## A black and white photograph showing a large crowd of people gathered in a field, possibly for a public event or protest. The crowd is dense, and the image is somewhat grainy and high-contrast.

**The People's Armed For-** **IMPERATIVE FOR OUR TIME**

## **APOLOGISTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE**

Early this March, Ch. Wick, director of the US Information Agency, who has reported considerable increases in government allocations to his agency for 1984, declared that the United States must take over the situation in which the communist bloc has been placed by the Soviet Union. Wick said the US must take the initiative to bring about a world in which the Soviet Union is not the dominant power. Wick does not want to see this statement. The international struggle is an inevitable process in a situation where there are two different social systems. However, the struggle in this area has nothing in common with the psychological warfare which is urged by the CIA and in implementation of the directives he has received from above. This course has been pursued by the United States since the end of the Second World War. The present American administration is not going to deviate to the extreme confrontation between systems with different social systems.

### PROPS FOR DICTATORSHIPS

There is not a single dictatorship on the continent which is not buttressed by American bayonets. The "generals-sound-rolls" and "the presidents" monitored by American imperialism are needed by the latter to ensure USA monopolies unobstructed access to the continent's natural riches.

## NO PEACE IN EEC

**Petrik, on employee of a factory producing acoustic equipment in the West German city of Frankfurt am Main. His ear can hear sounds produced of frequencies with a broad range. Petrik can hear very weak sounds with a precision few electronic instruments can match.**



**FACTS  
and EVENTS**

## 'EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD'

## Malicious fabrication

## Science and technology

## ON A SIGNAL

FROM A SATELLITE

**OF INTEREST**

Less than a penny  
for your thoughts

## Family affairs

**JAPANESE  
ON NAKASONE'S  
POLICIES**

INFORMATION No. 26, 1983



## Round the Soviet Union

THE CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN, DZHAMBUK, IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN, HAS BEEN PUT UNDER PROTECTION. The trade route from China to Central Asia and the Middle East passed through it in ancient times. Archaeologists continue finding ancient medical instruments, ceramics, and jewelry on the site of the medieval settlement.

A NEW SHIP HAS BEEN LAUNCHED IN THE FAR EASTERN PORT OF NAKHODKA. It has been named after the worker Olegory Fedotkinov who worked for several decades there. Many ships, streets, and enterprises in the USSR have been named after workers who became famous through their work.

AN EXCURSION NAMED "NOVOOROD BIRCH BARK LETTERS" HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY THE NOVOOROD HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM RESERVE. These unique letters, testifying to the wide use of writing in medieval Russia, tell tourists about the everyday life, economy and culture of the Novgorod republic.

RESEARCHERS HAVE CONCLUDED THE EXAMINATION OF SOME FAR EASTERN SEA SNELVES WITH THE HELP OF THE CONTROLLED UNDERWATER BOAT "TINRO-2". They obtained data for evaluating the biological resources of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Bering Sea. Hydrobiological, hydrophysical, chemical, and hydrologic research has allowed more precise data on the seabed population and provided a more wholesome picture of fish distribution.

150,000 NEW JOBS WILL BE PROVIDED IN THIS COUNTRY'S CONSTRUCTION SITES. A considerable share of them has been saved for young people finishing secondary and vocational training schools. The USSR's need for builders is constantly growing due to expanding industrial and housing construction. Unemployment has been unknown in this country for over 50 years.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## 143 TRADING PARTNERS

The Soviet Union trades with 143 nations and has pertinent intergovernmental agreements with 116 of them. Last year Japan and Greece were added to the lengthy list of nations with which we have long-term relations.

At present the USSR trades with 101 developing countries, and has pertinent agreements with 78 of them. Last year Jamaica and Grenada were added to the lengthy list of nations with which we have long-term relations.

## FUTURE OF UNIQUE LAKE

Some Soviet scientists are thinking of diverting some river water in the high-altitude Lake Issyk-Kul in the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia, writes the YOKHUS SVETA magazine. The lake is gradually getting shallower, and though it contains 300 million cu m of very pure and curative water, the problem calls for a radical solution, since a vast resort zone is planned to be built there.

Such a zone would necessarily require well-developed transportation, industry, and utilities, which ought not detract from nature but rather add to it. This is a monumental task, but it has to be tackled.

## An atomic power station for the Non-Black Soil Area

The Smolensk atomic power station is one of the largest projects of the Soviet power industry under construction in the 11th five-year plan period. (The photo shows the station's control panel) Its first one-million-kilowatt power unit was recently commissioned.

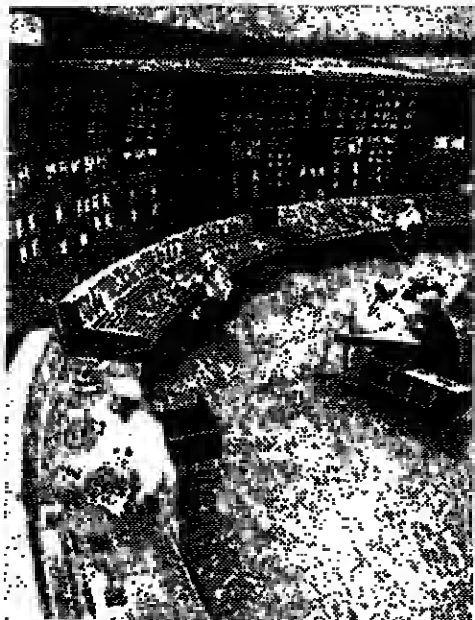
The station is being built in the Smolensk Region, not far from the ancient town of Roslavl (European USSR). It will allow the development of the productive forces in the Non-Black Soil Area, tremendously important for this country, to be stepped up considerably.

This is a really large-scale affair with over 10,000 workers and hundreds of various enterprises supplying the project. The specially made reservoir on the Dvina River holds 250 million cubic meters of water. When completed, the station's capacity will be 7 million kilowatts.

The Soviet Union is the pioneer in the usage of the atomic power for peaceful purposes. It was the USSR that commissioned the world's first power station fueled by atomic energy in 1954. Now the station looks like a dwarf by comparison to other stations operating or under construction in this country. During the five years between 1961 and 1965 alone, the Soviet Union will put into operation atomic power stations totaling 24 to 25 million kilowatts.

The whole Soviet experience of operation of nuclear power stations since 1954 indicates that they are reliable and safe. Throughout all these years, there has not been a single failure at any of the Soviet nuclear stations that would have imperiled people's life or health.

The cause of the safety of the Soviet nuclear power stations lies both in the carefully considered projects and in the high quality of equipment, its assembly as well as effective systems



Means of protection designed by Soviet specialists.

Having ensured absolute, reliable control in the observation of all demands to ensure safety in nuclear power stations, the Soviet Union is speedily developing its nuclear power engineering. In the opinion of Soviet experts, atomic energy will make it possible, in time, to exclude oil and gas.

## MAJOR PORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Yuzhny is the name of a new seaport on the Black Sea coast which is already operating, though it is still being built and designed. It was allotted 570 hectares of convenient harbour plus 1,400 hectares of land on the edge of the sea. This will be used for a port-cum-factory for handling and processing chemicals. The port is the terminal point of a major ammonia pipeline.

Yuzhny is one of the biggest construction sites in the country in the 1981-85 period. Its operations will be highly specialized. Much of its territory will accommodate complexes designed to process agricultural goods in particular fertilizer or grain. There will be a special

facility for handling ores and coals, containers, terminals and an area for oil tankers.

Yuzhny is to become the deepest seaport on the Black Sea, and will receive ships up to 200 thousand tonnes dead. Its 46 quays will handle 80 million tonnes of cargo a year. The facility will stretch along 12 kilometers of shoreline. The port's equipment includes a closed-circuit TV system, and a powerful computer control system. Its Rudnya railway station and numerous motor roads will make it a smoothly run facility, far surpassing all similar ports currently in operation.

## FORESTS FOR THE FUTURE

A selection and genetic pool, which will serve as a foundation for effective forest restoration, has been set up by specialists from the city of Novgorod in north-western Soviet Union.

Their work has begun with a search for high-quality pines

and fir, or the so-called "plus" trees. Nearly 250 of them were found in the region.

Today, over a territory of six hectares, cuttings from the plus-trees are grafted on common trees, which thus acquire the best qualities donated by the forest "elite".

since the lake in question is truly unique, the magazine points out. The towering snow-capped peaks form a hollow, within which is a microclimate of its own. The lake never freezes over and millions of birds winter on its banks. It also has fish species endemic only to it and thus, the lake area is now a state-run reserve.

## CAN ANYONE LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED?

Why do some people live longer than others and remain active? How is this anything to do with their environment, or their mode of life more relevant, like how they run their daily activities and plan their retirement patterns?

For many years, centenarians from the Caucasus have been studied at the Institute of Experimental Gerontology of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, writes the head of the Institute, Nina Davydovskaya. The scientists who look to the old people note that they are highly excitable and lively and that they easily accommodate themselves to novel situations, which means that they have a more flexible mechanism for adaptation to the environment.

What's more important, all these people are highly active and industrious.

Why does a rabbit live only four to six years, and his wild "brother" live up to twelve?

Scientists carried out a simple experiment by putting a rabbit into a revolving drum each day. As a result, a rabbit like this lived much longer than usual.

One often hears exhortations to save energy, or otherwise one admittedly runs the risk of wasting the energy put into a person by nature. And there are those who urge us, "The nerve cells do not become restored." Science completely refutes both statements.

Any movement—be it muscular, mental, or emotional, is not so much a loss of energy as a doubling of it. As to nervous and psychic energy, there have been many instances in history when some creative personalities lived long lives. What's more, some scientists tend to think that many people of genius lived for a long time precisely because they "wasted" themselves very actively off their lives.

The conclusion is clear—one who wants to live a long life ought to be active, stresses the author.

## HOUSEHOLD CHORES: DUTY OR IMAGINATION?

Someone once said that on giving birth to a child a woman gets relegated from the 20th century to the Middle Ages as it were. True, people, pampered by the boons of civilization are depressed by the monotonous 14-hour-a-day work now required of parents, especially mothers, by all medical and pedagogical books, writes Yelena Nikitina in YZVESTIA. Much has been written in the Soviet press about the large Nikitin family and the way they bring up their offspring, but in addition to sharing her personal experience, Yelena Nikitina here reflects on mothers of today's family.

There is no getting away from household chores, contends, but, contrary to general belief, they can be made easier. All one has to do in order to save time and energy is to give them a creative touch as it were, and to distribute them evenly among all members of the family. Another exciting challenge in this respect is to get small children to contribute. One has to try and make such chores enjoyable for children rather than imposing them as a duty, Nikitina suggests.

## REACHING

## CASPIAN RICHES

Caspian Sea oilmen move 43 kilometers from the shore. The first successful exploratory well was recently drilled through 140 meters of water. The drilling was done from a semisubmersible drilling rig. This resulted in a commercial oil inflow from a depth of 2,500 meters, marking a qualitatively new stage in the development of deep sea deposits.

The floating drilling rig has allowed the range of oil and gas extraction from the seabed to be considerably expanded, extending production to the outskirts of the Caspian Sea, which were considered inaccessible. Shelf-2, for example, is operating over 137 meters of water. The maximum sea depth for drilling from new platforms is 200 meters.

## DURABLE SLABS

## FOR SIBERIAN ROADS

Extra-strong slabs designed for Siberian roads by Soviet scientists stand up well to severe frosts. Nor are they easily worn out by heavy traffic. A batch of the new slabs has been sent to Siberia to complete construction of a section of the road on the bank of the Pura River feeding to one of the West Siberian oil fields.

Successfully tested last winter, the secret of the slabs' strength lies in its porous structure, allowing the road surface to contract and expand without being affected by abrupt changes in temperature.

Also to resist the pressure of heavy trucks. For the porous slabs to withstand such loads, the concrete of which they are made has to be stronger and a half its normal weight. Such are the properties of the construction material which has been designed on the basis of whole after long and burning choice. Experts also have other uses.

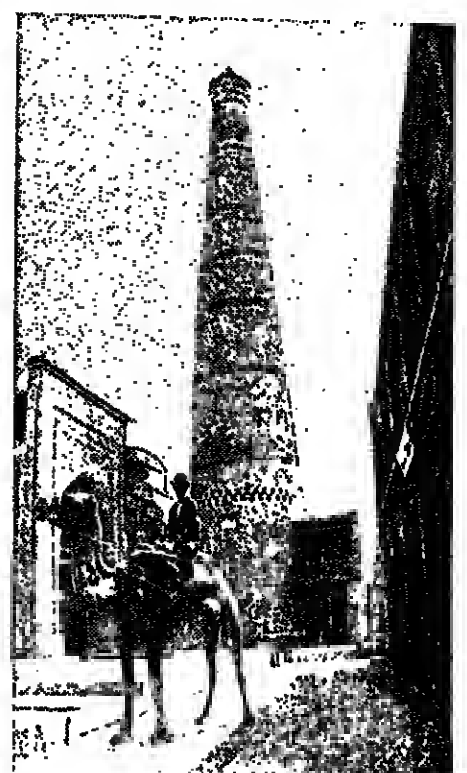
The slabs are being used for facades for houses in Baku, are made of shale and Portland cement. The new TV tower and the chimney of the first thermal power station, the two latest structures in the Estonian capital are made of this material. The slabs extracted from this refuse are being willingly used by wheat growers for soil deacidification. Specialists estimate that its use in the national economy will increase many fold in the near future.

## Places to visit

## KHIVA: ARABIAN NIGHTS CITY



They used to say in the East, "I would give two shekels of gold to see Khiva with only one eye." Now, this dream is merely a matter of buying a tour of Central Asia which will enable you to become acquainted with all the astonishing sights of the city.



The gray minaret of Isahn Qaisah, the oldest part of Khiva, is surrounded by fortress walls. Part of the fortress palace is preserved completely with incision hall and summer mosque decorated with light, unadorned lines. Of especial interest is the mosque with its numerous wooden columns carved by Uzbek and Tajik masters. Even the modest houses of ordinary people are built with great artistic taste and talent. Their doors are decorated with intricate carving. Each of the latter is worthy of a place in a museum. Of especial interest to tourists visiting Khiva are the Seyid Alauddin Mausoleum, a rare monument dating back to the times of the Monogol rule, the Bahram-Ahmad Mausoleum, the Kaitamir Minaret, and, finally, the Stone Yard palace complex with its innumerable rooms all in an excellent state of preservation.

## OF INTEREST

## Four horns for a goat

A four-horned goat is strolling in the yard of the forestry station run by Gadiyullov in the Bashkir estate reserve.

Commenting on this freak of nature, biologists say that any organism is bequeathed with a code of hereditary information recorded in its genes. When an error finds its way into the code, we have curiosities like a four-horned goat.

However, what is more surprising, there are three moas animals like this kept at the same station.

## Exploration voyage by the Soviet ships

Soviet oceanographic exploration vessels, "Admiral Vladimirsky" and "Faddey Bellingshausen", have completed their Antarctic exploration.

The expedition is dedicated to the memory of the first explorers of the sixth continent, the crews of the ships, "The Vostok" and "The Mirny". A number of memorial approaches has been carried out to the points from which Bellingshausen and Lazarev first sighted Antarctica.

The ships lay to abeam the island which the discoverers of Antarctica had named after the founder of the Russian Regular Navy, Peter I. The expedition's landing was hindered by pack ice, and a helicopter was used to take ashore a group of scientists who left memorial marks there with a capsule containing a text saying that the Soviet seamen deeply cherish the memories of their predecessors.

The Soviet Union is taking an active part in the peaceful exploration of Antarctica, as is borne out by the round-the-world voyage made by the Black Sea seamen.

The expedition has done much work to put the precise location of the southern magnetic pole on the map. They have corrected sea charts and sailing directions, and explored the relief of the sea bottom in places where there are sudden shifts in the depth of the ocean. They also have examined the soils and currents, as well as the "behaviour" of ice sheets, routes for iceberg movements, the properties of sea water, and other things.

Now the expedition is to make for the Bellingshausen Antarctic station on Velaroo Island. At the end of June, the expedition expects to return to Sevastopol.

## A RARE COLLECTION

The studio of Irkutsk artist Vladimir Telenkin (photo) is a museum of sorts, featuring over 200 bells—from towers, churches and ships of every size. Each of them has a distinct voice, age and designation. Our ancestors used to ring and go to bed, prepared for festivities and even called upon to the chiming of bells while for us, these bells are but historical and cultural relics. Occasionally visitors ask the artist to arrange unusual concerts where the melodious chim-

ing blends into a beautiful symphony.

At present the Soviet Union has nearly 1,500 public museums, not including galleries. In addition there is a host of private collections, like Telenkin's, whose owners are always pleased to show them to visitors.

Not infrequently museums play host to the more interesting private collections. In shooting films, studios find there are things unavailable elsewhere.



## VIEWPOINT

## THE SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Andrei TROFIMUK,

First Deputy Chairman of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

The "Siberia" programme prepared by the economists of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been in operation since the end of 1970s.

It is sometimes called a superprogramme, and this name is quite justified, in my opinion. There is no other programme in this country comparable to it in scale. Besides the 30 research bodies attached to the Siberian Department, another 350 research, design and higher educational establishments are involved in its realization. "Siberia" incorporates 40 composite target programmes dealing with mineral resources development, the use and preservation of its natural resources, the establishment and development of large territorial production complexes, etc.

Q: How does "Siberia" differ from the other research and technological programmes being implemented in this country?

A: There are five guiding principles for our programme. First, concentration on regional problems which have all-Union importance. This principle is fundamental to the programme. Second, emphasis on all-round programmes, superprogrammes and tasks are clearly defined and mutually coordinated. Third, the overall composite nature of the "Siberia" programme and a composite solution to each regional problem in all its various aspects—technical, economic, social, etc. Fourth, utilization of the best scientific and technological forces of a region in solving a particular task. Fifth, the constant introduction of scientific and technological achievements into industry. Only the above five principles combined will produce the required effect.

Q: Which particular development problems to Siberia have already been, or are now being, solved?

A: We have obtained substantial results in improvements in coal-mining technology and a waste-free system has been suggested for processing Kansk-Achinsk coals for energy and chemical products. Unique potassium-rich deposits have been discovered by our geologists in the Irkutsk Region. Combined research has been done on the problems of the Norilsk isotropic works... I could cite more examples. Geologists and geophysicists are exerting great efforts in their attempts to raise the efficiency of prospecting for new oil and gas deposits in Western and Eastern Siberia and to improve production methods.

In conclusion I would like to stress that the "Siberia" programme facilitates a rational use of natural resources, without any detriment, or of minimal damage, to the environment. We want to build on to posterity not a devastated waste of lifeless reservoirs and woodlands, but a well-developed land of clean water, lakes and the great sun of the steppe, of which industry should be an integral part.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## TRIUMPH OF REALISM

"A Triumph of Realism" was the title of the one-man show by Soviet sculptor, Igor Vasilyev, held recently at the House of Soviet Science, Culture and the Arts in Leningrad.

The exhibition, dedicated to Soviet-Lithuanian friendship, was the first show of Soviet sculpture in Lithuania. The 29 items on view, sculpted out of wood, attracted wide attention among members of the Lithuanian public. These included: "Meditation," "On the Route of India," "The Snake Chariot" and "Lotus." There were also sculptural portraits of leading members of the Soviet arts, profoundly lyrical studies, for instance, of ballerina Maya Plisetskaya and Nadezhda Pavlova as well as of Zita Eren, a soloist with the Latvian ballet company, and the artist's compatriot.

Igor Vasilyev was invited to Lithuania by the Lithuanian Ministry of Culture, and he presented the Lithuanian prime minister with a sculptural portrait of Nadezhda Pavlova, one of the foremost stars of the non-alignment movement. Mrs. Gaidis warmly greeted the Soviet sculptor and sincerely thanked him for his present which, she said, would be put on show in one of Lithuania's museums.

## Moscow-Helsinki: arts relay

An exhibition of works by Finnish artists has opened at the Central Artists' Club in Moscow as part of the Days of Helsinki in this country.

On display are over 400 paintings, pieces of sculpture and drawings dating from 1900 to 1960. They are drawn from the Ateneum Museum in Helsinki, and other collections.

The present exhibition is one of a series dedicated to Finnish art. Some time ago, a collection of 14th-16th-century Finnish masters was exhibited at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and at Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. In turn,

this country mounted a number of exhibitions under the common title "The Russian Arts From Ancient Times to Our Days" which were shown in Finland. Particular popular was an exhibition of paintings by A. Plekhanov, S. Ikonnikov, I. Glazunov, Ye. Mikhaylov and other Soviet artists.

There are further plans in store for art lovers in both countries. It is planned to mount an exhibition of items made by Russian gunsmiths and of Soviet medals in Finland, and an exhibition, "Repin from the Collections of Finnish Museums" is to be shown in Moscow and Leningrad.



Heikki Kontinen, "Silver Wedding".



Martti Rantala, "Self-Portrait".

## Krushelnitskaya: the whole world knew her

"Four male singers held sway over the stages of opera-houses the world over during the first decades of the 20th century—Battistini, Enrico Caruso, Tito Ruini and Chabrier. Only one female singer managed to equal their achievements—this was Solomonia Krushelnitskaya. Thus begins a new feature film made by the Kiev Dovzhenko Film Studios called "The Return of Madame Butterfly". It is devoted to the life of the Ukrainian singer.

When she was twenty, Solomonia Krushelnitskaya made her first appearance at the Lvov Opera. Then she went to Milan to perfect her technique. One year later she was already singing at leading Italian theatres and earned for herself the following names: "The Unforgettable Aida," "The World's Only Gocondo" and "The Ideal Brindido." Krushelnitskaya came into her own with her performance as Cio-Cio-San in Puccini's

"Madame Butterfly". The admiring composer presented the singer with his photo inscribed: "To the greatest and most charming Cio-Cio-San". After her Italian triumph the doors of all opera-houses in Europe and America were opened to Krushelnitskaya. In 1908 she returned to her native country crowned with laurels and world famous. She became a Professor at the Lvov Conservatory.

"The Return of Madame Butterfly" is a film made up of recollections. It is as if the actress looks back at her past. We hear once again her voice which used to capture audiences by its transparent clarity and dramatic force. Krushelnitskaya's roles are sung by Gella Tolpina, a leading Kiev soloist, and winner of the 4th International Contest for the best Cio-Cio-San hold in Tokyo. The actress playing the part of the singer, is Yelena Salomova, from Leningrad.

## PROFILES

## VLADIMIR GRAMMATIKOV

There is something special at the Gorky Children's and Youth Film Studios besides the usual hullabaloo and confusion which are typical of any studio. Crowds of children run about here in the corridors and pavilions. But not even the most seasoned old-timers can recall anything similar to what happened here several years ago when the "The Whiskered Nurse" was filmed. The studios were literally invaded by noisy, naughty, and virtually unruly kindergarteners who also never stopped singing various melodies. Thirty extremely roguish and loud "wicked little men" (as they were called in the picture) had to be chosen for the musical children's comedy.



The only person who felt quite at ease in this inferno was beginning producer Vladimir Grammatikov. The film's title stuck to him very soon because "a nurse" by accident and he had whiskers all of his own. There were few people who believed that anything at all would be made out of this merry chaos and noise. But they made it, and it was some film. It was a brilliant start for him, showing the movie world it has been joined by a man who is gifted, has a wonderful sense of humor, and loves music. It is hardly surprising, then, that his three following films were musical comedies.

The first one, "A Dog Was Strolling on the Piano", is a story of amateur singers and dancers from the country. It earned Grammatikov the chief prize at the 11th International Festival of Children's films in Moscow and the best

comedy prize at the all-Union film festival. The next one, "Hands Up!", was a merry musical parody of spy film, and was meant for children. The third one, "Everything's Wrong Way", humorously showed a couple of high school students who thought that in their form they were capable of avoiding all the mistakes that older folks usually make. It became clear by that time that the producer's manner is stable and consists of improvising elements easy and captivating, as well as sanghiness, profuse invocations, and good humor.

Grammatikov's artistry doesn't come from nowhere. A person naturally gifted to a number of ways, before becoming a producer, he had the time to use and polish his skill in various other performing arts. He was an enthusiastic mime at a youth theatre which continued

the traditions of the Russian market place performance. He acted in a number of films. He was a dance director for some drama performances including some in Sergei Obraztsov's Puppet Theatre.

All these various experiences and skills proved to be quite handy for the producer when he started to film the rock opera based on the sensational production "The Star and Death" of Joaquin Murietta at the Moscow Lesia Komosovskaya Theatre. Grammatikov's skill bore wonderful fruit when applied to the wonderful script, using the drama talents of Pablo Neruda and the talented music of the young composer, Alexei Rybnikov. The new film makes a vivid impression. You can see it for yourselves very soon. "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta", the first Soviet film rock-opera.

Tatyana SAYITSKAYA

## GEORGIAN THEATRE OFF TO ENGLAND

This May the Tbilisi Theatre of Film Actors is preparing to take its two best productions — "Don Juan" by Moliere and

"Bakula's Hoga", a classic of Georgian literature by D. Kldiashvili—to England. This is the first time the company has been abroad. In the repertoire of the

theatre, which was founded five years ago, are plays by French, Latin, and Georgian dramatists, as well as by national Georgian dramatists.

## Musical family

The Opera and Ballet Theatre in Vilnius, the capital of the Lithuanian Republic, has staged the opera "Sea Bird" by J. Juzepaitis. The artistic directors are Elagije Domarkas and his two brothers.

The Domarkas family are always in the city's playbills. Juozas, the eldest of the three brothers, is the chief artistic director of the Lithuanian Philharmonic Society. The middle brother, Stasys, is the artistic director of the Musical Theatre in Kaunas. The youngest, Elagije, is the artistic director of the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Vilnius.

They inherited their love of music from their father. He was a farmer who lived in the village of Varkala and sang in the local church choir. His sons were supposed to do the same, eventually. With the restoration of the Soviet power in Lithuania, the gifted boys found themselves with broader opportunities in the world of art.

Juozas has conducted many performances in the leading concert halls of Moscow and Leningrad. He has also toured three continents. The other two brothers have staged more than 100 operas and operettas in Lithuania.

## WHAT'S ON!

April 2-4

### THEATRES

Kremles Palace of Congresses (Kremles), 2, 3 (mat) — Karatnikov, "Magic Jackal" (Moscow Classical Ballet performance). 4 — A Variety Concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride".

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 2 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera), 3 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Zemfira and Salier"; Tchaikovsky, "Ivanhoe" (opera); 3 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 2 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta), 3 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); 3 (eve) — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera); 4 — Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 2, 3 — Concerts, 4 — Zharbin, "Penelope".

### FILMS

The Man Who Closed His City (Moscow Studios, USSR). About the investigation of a fire that broke out in a high-rise hotel through the fault of the building. Cinemas: "Zaryadye" (1 Moscow kretska Embankment, Metro Ploshchad Nogins, Dive (France).

The adventures of a young postman who is pursued by two gangs of criminals. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sverdlov Sq., Metro Ploshchad Nogins, Dive (France).

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (101 Krysinskaya St.) Embankment, 2A exhibition of over 400 paintings, drawings, and sculptures drawn from the Museum in Helsinki and other collections. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogins, Dive (France). Exhibition Hall. All-Union Nature Protection Society (6 Sverdlov Sq.), "World of Animals".

# BUSINESS

## SOVIET BOOKS IN LONDON

The Soviet Union is a regular exhibitor at the annual International Book Fair in London. The interests of Soviet authors at the Fair are represented by the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP). The agency concedes the right to issue works by Soviet authors in other countries and purchases the right to publish foreign authors in this country.

VAAP's partners in Britain are the British Publishers' Association with which a protocol on cooperation was signed at the Moscow Book Fair in 1981, as well as the British Library, Collins, Granada Publishing, Pergamon Press, and others. During the years between 1974 and 1984, VAAP and its British partners concluded copyright contracts covering more than 2,000 titles in the fields of science, literature and the arts by authors from the two countries. Today, most of these titles have already been issued.

British books such as "The English Legal System" by R. G. Walker and "International Private Law" by P. North and G. Cheshire proved to be popular with Soviet readers. Under earlier contracts signed by VAAP, this country published works by C. P. Snow, Arthur Clarke, Pamela Handforth Johnson, James Aldridge, and other writers in several of the Soviet national languages.

At this year's Fair, VAAP is offering nearly one hundred titles in all. These include journalistic writings such as "The Portrait and the Time" by V. Yakovlev, devoted to the life and work of V. I. Lenin, "The Dialectics of the Socialist Economy" by L. Abalkin, "Nationalities' Question and the Struggle of Ideas" by E. Bagramov, and others. Soviet fiction will also be represented.

Yuri PETROSOV

## COOPERATION, NOT DICTATE

An international seminar on the development of trade between East and West was held in the Austrian town of Bad Ischl. Taking part were representatives of foreign trade organizations and firms, as well as experts from Austria, Belgium, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, France, West Germany, and a number of other European countries.

K. Wild, general director of the Austrian Linz-Kornburg shipbuilders, noted the growing cooperation of his firm with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Our contacts are mutually advantageous and based upon complete trust, he stressed. The fruits of such cooperation are quite tangible: at a time when shipbuilding in most other capitalist countries is going through an acute crisis, we do not know what unemployment means, thanks to the Soviet order.

Many eminent participants condemned various "doctrines" and "obstacles" which the US administration is using, trying to exercise rough economic pressure against the socialist countries.

## Built for the USSR

The Komarno shipyard, in Czechoslovakia, has launched a new tanker, the first ship of the river-sea class to have been built this year for the Soviet Union. The 2,700 tonne vessel is the latest addition to a series of similar ships, which

have more than proved their worth and belong to the Black Sea and Azov shipping companies.

Before the year is out the shipyard will launch another three tankers and three multi-scoop dredgers.



**BALTIC SHIPPING COMPANY**

A FAST AND RELIABLE CARRIER OF YOUR CARGO. VESSELS OF THE RO-RO TYPE, CONTAINER OR CONVENTIONAL SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE

an regular return services from the Continent to:

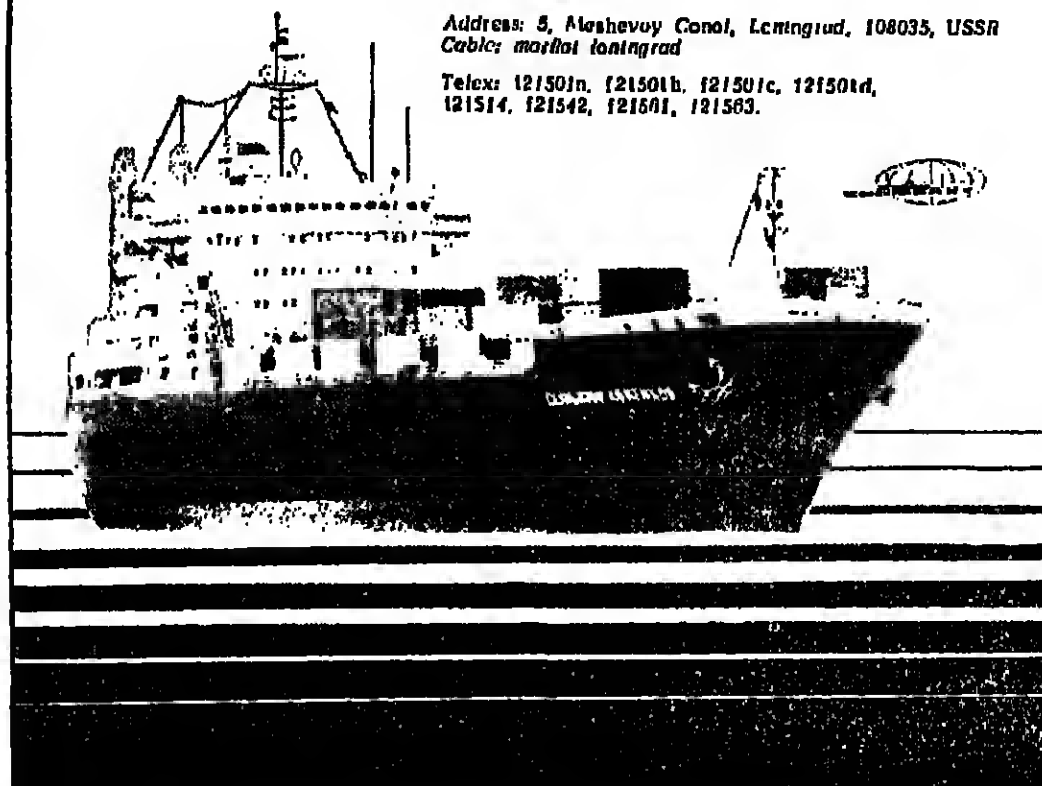
- South East Asia BALTICORIENT LINE
- Australia and New Zealand BALTICAUSTRALIA LINE
- Canada BALTICCANADA LINE
- Central and South America BALTICAMERICA LINE
- Africa, East Coast BESTA LINE

AND CHARTER ALL OVER THE WORLD  
Contact our general broker in Moscow—V/O

"SOVFRACHT"  
1/4, Zhdanov St., Moscow, 103759, USSR  
Cable: sovfracht, moscow

Telex: 411168, 411170, 411171, 411171b, 411217, 411219, 411341, 411342, 411364, 411367, 411422, 411423.

BALTIC SHIPPING COMPANY  
Address: 8, Moshevoy Canal, Leningrad, 108035, USSR  
Cable: mosfracht, leningrad  
Telex: 121501n, 121501b, 121501c, 121501d, 121514, 121542, 121561, 121563.



## Contacts and contracts

© A large batch of 1-410 passenger planes are to be built this year under Soviet contract in Czechoslovakia.

© In Delhi the 7th session of the Soviet-Indian group on cooperation in planning has opened. The subject of the symposium was cost efficient and energy saving production and storage buildings for agriculture.

We know that Soviet economic plans assign so important place to the saving of energy and development of agriculture, said Pavo Tihovenina, ISORA's managing director. We have recently put new building materials onto the world market including the Soviet Union making it possible to erect buildings for different purposes. Our construction slabs which possess high thermal-insulating properties are suitable for housing construction both in the Extreme

## ISORA ON THE SOVIET MARKET

North and in southern areas. They are also widely used in agriculture and in the construction of railways and buildings in permafrost conditions.

Our firm has already sold the Soviet Union a consignment of refrigerating stores for warehouses for foodstuffs as well as those for industrial uses, separate housing for workers in Siberia.

Last year, the cost of our exports to the USSR amounted to 20 million Finnish markkas, and this is only the beginning. In the future we want not only to sell, but also to buy materials and products manufactured in the USSR, and negotiations to this effect have already been held.

Viktor VEYKIN

## A RAINBOW TOUR

Another series of new tours, called "Rainbow" tours, has been prepared by Intourist this year for tourists coming to the Soviet Union. The tours are meant for those visitors who want to go to some Ukrainian towns and see Ukrainian folk crafts. Foreign tourists will visit Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, and other cities, and see their historical and architectural monuments, museums, and handicraft factories.

The guests will see the unique handicraft collection of 54,000 items in the State Museum of Ukrainian Decorative Folk Arts in Kiev, and excursion to tapestries, rich woodcarving collec-

## Intourist news

tion in the Oleksky castle 70 kilometers from Lvov, the products of the china factories in Vinnytsia, the Ukrainian SSR folk architecture and folkways open-air museum, one of the world's largest, and others.

It is so interesting to witness the making of the things. Tourists can visit some workshops, see how ceramics are made in the Lvov State Institute of the Applied and Decorative Arts, see the shops for hand and machine embroidery, and on exposition of ready products of the Ukrainian production amalgamation in Kiev.

Boris ROGOZIN